Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 1. SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872. NO. 3.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

[illegible] day,
AT [illegible] TY, CALIFORNIA
[illegible] PROPRIETOR.

[illegible] $2.50 per year.
[illegible] inch of space one [illegible]

[illegible] HERALD.
[illegible] as Agents of this [illegible]

[illegible] San Rafael
[illegible] Tomales
[illegible] Bolinas
[illegible] Olema
[illegible] Nicasio

[illegible] Saturday, June 22nd

WHAT IT [illegible] WHEN [illegible] TRUTH IS KNOWN.

[illegible] that the agent of [illegible] Pacific Railroad Company has made a sworn statement to the Assessor of Sonoma County, that the actual cash valuation of the road is only $6,000 per mile. Considering this fact in connection with the estimate of cost made by the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company for the proposed narrow gauge route through Marin County, the comparison of figures is remarkably interesting. The latter road, according to the estimates made, will require for its construction an expenditure of $19,000 per mile. The former is constructed on a wide gauge in the most substantial manner. From a casual examination of the work done upon it, the careless uninitiated observer is forced to believe that it must have cost at least three times the amount at which it has been valued in the sworn statement. The *Crescent* says that the County Assessor has the temerity to doubt the reliability of the return and will endeavor to arrive at what he thinks a more correct estimate by other means. We hope that he may be able to discover some secret by which good roads may be constructed and made to pay handsome dividends at a cost of not more than $6,000 per mile, provided that he will not keep his information locked up in the recesses of his own breast. It is a pity that the Central Pacific Railroad men should monopolize such valuable secrets of ecomonical work. If that sworn statement be correct, (and who dares doubt it?) what a vast margin has been allowed by our Marin County company for contractor's or director's pin money! These wonderful revelations, made by the operation of the new Assessment Law, give us courage for the future, for, should our company back out, we may build our roads with our subsidies and own them when we have them completed. It is too bad thus to extort the truth from railroad companies by means of sworn statements. We wonder if a good trade could not be made by buying up a few of these cheap words and selling them off to Eastern men before they hear of the truth elicited by the Assessor? As they know, what it costs, the people of Petaluma can start a town fair and raise money enough to accomplish its heart's desire. It does not require much to build a railroad after all. The people of Sonoma County might do well, now that they are posted on the value of the road, to reckon upon the earnings on freight and fare. The finances of the company might show the possibility of a slight reduction without loss on their investments. We live and learn.

BARONIAL ESTATES.

A consideration of the manner in which the immense interests of Shafter and Howard in this county are managed leads to some important conclusions. They own upward of seventy-eight thousand acres of land, including Point Reyes and a strip of land extending down to Bolinas Bay. A large portion of this land is heavily timbered, the rest is mostly good grazing and farming land. Instead of adopting the method of settlement suggested in our article on population last week, they manage their interests according to the old baronial system, modified only to suit modern times. There are merits in their course of action which are owing to the skill and enterprise of their landlord acts. Instead of leaving a vast tract unoccupied and unproductive, they have inaugurated a system of tenantry that provide homes for many and great profits to themselves. On this great estate are established thirty-five dairies, with buildings, fences, and separate grazing complete and distinct. Among them are distributed over three thousand milch cows of fine breed. Having thus built up and stocked their territory, they then lease the dairies to responsible and worthy men. The terms are regulated according to the number of cows, thirty dollars per annum being paid per each head. The use of the farms, houses and grazing is furnished by the landlords, Some of these dairies have two hundred cows, which consequently bring in an annual rental of $6,000. To secure this money, arrangements are made with commission merchants in San Francisco, to whom the butter is sent for sale, and a certain proportion of sales is reserved for the liquidation of the indebtedness or the rental. Then for the purpose of keeping up the stock of the estate, each dairyman is required to raise each year a fixed number of calves; all other profits go to the tenant. This system cannot be advocated as a general plan for the country; but how much more creditable is it to be a prosperous landlord of a productive estate, with prospering tenants, than to be a mere speculator lying back upon the oars of hope and relying on the profit of a masterly inactivity.

THE CROPS.

The grain harvest is in full progress, and some of the new crop has already been thrown into the market. The reports of the yield are conflicting, and it is impossible as yet to find any basis for an estimate of the year's production better than the conjectures reported several weeks ago. The prospect for high prices is very good, and late reports indicate that many sailing vessels may come here for cargoes. The hay crop has not been so large as was anticipated in the early Spring. The wild oat, which has been the chief reliance of the hay makers, has been killed out in many districts by the close feeding, and notwithstanding the abundance of the Winter rains, the mowers found only a short growth of low grasses. The fruit was nipped by the frost in many of the valleys, but the markets are well filled, though at high prices. Cherries are far more abundant than on previous years; blackberries and raspberries have scarcely been seen; the supply of strawberries has been much smaller than last year; currants, now for the first time, occupy a prominent place in the market; a few gooseberries have appeared, and apricots, green pears and green apples are coming in. The vineyards generally are in good condition, and the yield of grapes promises to be good generally, notwithstanding to the injury done to the vines by frost in some districts.

POUTING.

We admire the pluck and persistency of the *Crescent.* It advocates without fear or favor the inauguration of an independent railroad movement with the object of connecting Petaluma with the most available point on the Bay of San Francisco. It indorses our ideas on the superiority of the route to San Rafael and Saucelito. It is offish however, on the subject of well considered advice, and rewards our brotherly regard with a little peeverishness unworthy the occasion. We do not wish to get into the same boat with the *Crescent*, nor to dispute its captaincy; but can we not paddle our own canoe alongside without being splashed in the face? Perhaps we had better stand a little irritable pouting on the part of our neighbor so as to have something to talk about since we both are of one mind on the main issue.

NUMEROUS visitors are attracted to San Rafael during the summer months to enjoy its unequalled climate, and many of them from their appreciation of the healthful benefits received have made it their permanent home. The steamboat and railroad companies by their great reduction of the price of commutation tickets have added another inducement to the health seekers to locate there. We do not know of any other town in our State that can rival the mild, equal and pleasant temperature of San Rafael, and the well kept hotels offer the comforts of home to the pleasure seekers or the invalid, while the beautiful drives and the splendid scenery in the vicinity leave them no lack of recreation.

IN our limited experience we have never seen so gross a violation of the courtesies of life as was shown in an article in the San Francisco *Evening Post* commenting upon the death of Mr. R. B. Swain. In spite of the evidence of Mrs. Swain and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury that his death was accidental, that paper labors to prove that Mr. Swain had deliberately committed suicide, charging by inference that the mourning widow and the gentlemen composing the jury committed perjury.

SAN DIEGO people are now jubilant at the immediate prospect of work being done on the Texas Pacific Railroad. Engineers have gone down to commence operations. Col. Thomas Scott, President of the road, will be on the ground with an increased force about the middle of July. There is very little "talk" about this road now and consequently its prospects look better. Under Scott's management it will no doubt become an actual road, though it has [illegible] a theory on paper.

W[illegible] of the [illegible] bro[illegible] fac[illegible] that the [illegible] ton is dead. [illegible] announcement has been [illegible] it will not be the last.

FROM THE INDIAN NATION.

A Deadly Conflict White Outlaws Grand Indian Council—Railroad Progress.

The Fort Smith Ark. "New Era" learns that toward the end of May, a desperate encounter took place near Fort Arbuckle, in the southern part of the Indian Nation, between four officers of the law, from Texas and three desperadoes, for one of whom the officers had a warrant of arrest for horse stealing and murder. The "New Era" says

"The officers were mounted, while the outlaws were in a covered wagon. As the officers rode up the others opened fired upon them with double-barrelled shot guns, loaded with buckshot. At the first volley one of the officers dropped dead from his horse, and another was dangerously wounded. They returned the fire, and killed one of the fiends and seriously wounded the one for whom they had a writ of arrest, and captured the other.

The whole country is full of white desperadoes and horse thieves from Texas, Missouri and Kansas, and no animal is safe even in the owner's lot or stable. The people are clamorously for help from the United States Government to drive out the marauders and give them protection for life and property.

It would be impossible for even ten regiments of cavalry to effect this, in a country of such extent and so thinly populated as the Indian Nation, which is now under the government of four distinct, half civilized Indians nations, The question of a United States territorial government for this Nation has assumed prominence before Washington, and strongly as the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles may oppose the merging of their indipendence into such a government, it is an event that is certain to occur. On the third of June there was to be a Grand Council of the above tribes, at Okmulgee, in the Creek Nation, "to take into consideration matters of vital interest to the Nation." and the Askansas papers nearest to the section think that a form of territorial government will be the results of the deliberations.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has got South as far as Buckluxy, in the Creek Nation. The recent floods did much damage to the road in the Indian Territory, but the injured were speedily repaired.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

PAUL VERONESE received for his great picture, "Christ at the House of Levi," only about two hundred dollars. The picture in its dimensions and splendor is akin to his "Marriage Feasts at Cana." It is thirty feet long by twenty feet high, and contains at the least 130 figures of life size, together with a profusion of sumptuous furniture and apparel. Compare this with the prices paid for modern pictures at the Gillott sale, for example: Webster's "Roast Pig," 3750 guineas; Muller's "Chess Players," 3950 guineas, and so on.

DIAMOND STEEL.—They are now making at Troy, New York, steel that for all purposes of cutting and drilling is as hard as diamonds and much tougher. Emerson, the original marble saw-tooth inventor, and formerly of California, has invented a circular stone saw, with a new and more convenient way of holding the moveable teeth, which are also reversible, being sharp at both ends. He finds the diamond steel teeth can cut up a block of marble or granite, after the fashion of sawing up a log of wood. Mr. Emerson has built a new factory for these saws, at Beaver Falls, near Pittsburg. He is also making timber saws on the same principle, which differs materially from the marble teeth saws now in use.

LIGHTNING has certain idiosyncrasies that afford occasion for reflection. One would think that powder houses would be the most attractive, and that ice houses would be about the last to win the attention of the firemaker. But it has its own fancies that laugh at our philosophy. Nearly every summer ice houses on the Hudson are destroyed by lightning. One at Kingston was struck lately and burned up. It contained 12,000 tons of ice, which was lost. But such a thing as a powder mill being destroyed by fire has never been known.

IRON.—Furnaces have so multiplied in [illegible] Penn., under stimulation of a very high protective tariff, that the American Manufacturer warns ironmen to desist. It appears that the sources of ore are becoming exhausted, and at this time there is not enough within reasonable haul to supply existing works. A wire-rope factory on a large scale ([illegible],000 feet long) is being built at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

FORESTS are guarded with especial care in Russia. The use of wood fuel on railways is interdicted. At the rate of destruction now going on, California will be destitute of timber in twenty years, and if the predictions of meteorologists be of any account, it will effect a terrible revolution in our climate, that will reduce our farm lands to a low valuation.

PRESERVED MEATS.—Australian meats are arriving in England at the rate of 28,000 cases a month—a great increase over last year. New Zealand is also [illegible]easing its meat trade. This meat seems to take [illegible] Great Britain, that we expect an effort [illegible] it in this market.

[illegible] tons arrived in New York [illegible]. European nations have [illegible] from dependence on foreign [illegible] production from beets. It is [illegible] our better climate, we do not [illegible]

[illegible] is not flourishing in Denmark. [illegible] has forbidden their emissaries to [illegible] a late law one of them was sen[illegible]ged. And women's rights publica[illegible] United States are prohibited in Prussia.

COL. ESTRAN, Vienna correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who was sentenced to eight years imprisonment for swindling, obtained in two years from the Imperial family of Austria, $310,000.—*Appleton's Journal.*

RAILWAY kings have their perils. Hudson, in England, ended in beggary, and now we learn that Dr. Strausberg, once railway king of Prussia, has absconded from his creditors. History repeats itself.

THE improvements in Chicago consequent to the great fire, are so manifest, that some of their newspapers express doubts whether it can properly be called a great calamity.

PROF. OWEN announces the discovery of tables of stone in Egypt, bearing date anterior to Moses, which contain thirty commandments, of which, ten are identical with the Jewish decalogue.

THE students of the Philadelphia High School have followed the prevailing fashion and enrolled themselves among the "Strikers." The Press of 11th inst says:

Yesterday quite flurry was caused among the boys in the highest class of the Central High School, There about thirty-four of them, and having passed their four years of study are now ready to proceed bachelor of arts. They had successfully run the gauntlet of many of their teachers, and saw the goal full in sight for to-morrow. But a frost, a chilling frost, came and nipped their ripening glory in the shape of an unexpected examination by Prof. Norris instead of Prof. Houston.

The boys were accustomed to the latter's style of questioning and were prepared for it, but when, in consequence of his absence, Professor Norris took his place on the rostrum, such "hard" things were asked, that after their first man "flunked" miserably, the whole Division A "struck," as one of them expressed it, in answer to the surprised question of his father, when the latter saw him at home in the middle of the day.

The young graduates appeal to Principal Riche, but he saw no reason why Professor Norris should not take Professor Houston's place, and hence the result. Whether the whole class will be put back six months, with no commencement, or whether they will be expelled for this pardoning act of insubordination, remains to be seen. The boys have the merit of pluck, if nothing else, to recommend them to the consideration of those who can remember that they were boys once.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, June 22, 1872

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Modern Greeks.

We happened, a few days ago, to be in the company of several Greeks, who reside in Saucelito. Having heard Petro speak in several different languages, curiosity led us to inquire further as to his linguistic abilities. This was followed by remarks that drew out responses from others, and it was soon found that we were in the midst of a small company of humble individuals, each one of whom possessed the keys to unlock unlimited mental treasures. As a *resume* of the interview, which became every moment more interesting, we give the following:

Aristotle Petro, (well-known in our vicinity as the proprietor of the Princess House), a native of Athens, Greece. He speaks Modern Greek, Macedonian, Turkish, Russian, French, Italian and English.

Constantine Capilos, (employe of Petro's) a native of Sparta, speaks Modern Greek, Turkish, Arabian, Italian and English.

Joannys Lycurgus, native of Sparta, speaks Modern Greek, Turkish, Arabian, Russian, Italian, French, Spanish and English.

Constantine Decilla, native of Parga, born near Souli, brought up at the Isle of Corfu, in the Ionian Archipelago, speaks Modern Greek, Albanian, French, Italian, Spanish and English.

Antonio Zannit, native of Malta, speaks Maltese, Arabian, Greek, Turkish, French, Spanish, Italian and English.

These natives of Greece seem to inherit the ancient linguistic ability. It is not by study and patient application in schools that those who are named above, have acquired the knowledge of so many different tongues. They have imbibed the information by simple contact and association in common life. They are, without pretention, natural-born students with instinctive refinement of sentiment.

Of this nation there are about two hundred on the Pacific Coast. Six reside in this place and are well known for their probity and good character.

Modern Grecians have in them the right kind of material out of which patriots are made. They have been surrounded by the legions of ignorance and stupid superstition, and [illegible] the earth with all their weal[illegible] erature and inseparable lov[illegible] roes of Athens and Sparta w[illegible]

«Tremble tyrants, kno[illegible]
Greece shall rise n[illegible]
Down with bloody ty[illegible]
Live and die for fre[illegible]

The Grecian language has [illegible] among the *dead* languages. [illegible] with undying light. It is [illegible] past. Some of the ablest [illegible] published in Modern Greek, [illegible] from the Ancient, principally in being more simplified. The printed letter is the same as that pored over by the college student. The pronunciation differs very much from that taught by the English method, it is simple and corresponds with the general euphony of continental languages.

We have been presented with a copy of the *Phos* (Light), published in Athens, Sunday, April [illegible]th, 1872. Besides the latest European [illegible] news, it contains a caricature of [illegible] in local politics, of course, unit[illegible] gers. We have also a copy of [illegible] April 15th, 1872. This is a han[illegible] broad columns that remind us of t[illegible] pages of «Demosthenes on the Crown» not by reason of contents but by general appearance. At first, a sight of these papers was a shock to the nerves of the scholar, who is accustomed to think of Hellas, as a poetical dream. It is strange to see an account of the civil war in Spain recorded by telegraph in the same letter and words that Xenophon uses in his «Anabasis.» Other fine periodicals are published in Constantinople and Alexandria. Does it not conclusively prove that Greek is not yet dead matter?

A very interesting compilation of Romaic songs is in the possession of Petro. The work is printed in the original Grecian text with translations in English verse. Such patriotic strains as are contained therein still stir the Athenain breast.

in your Native clime!"

We have no doubt of the interest our readers will take in this short item. It is news to many—and yet there are thousands of just such items about us everywhere in this cosmopolitan country.

Death of an Old Resident.—It is our painful duty to record the death of F. A. Fabens, an old resident of Saucelito, and at the time of his death a Justice of the Peace in San Francisco. He was suddenly struck with apoplexy last Sunday evening, and expired before medical aid could be summoned. To the ladies and gentlemen of Saucelito, who were so prompt in rendering assistance and proffering aid, the members of the family return heartfelt thanks.

Judge Fabens was born in Salem, Mass., and at the time of his death was 58 years of age. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and commenced the practice of law in the city of Boston. He came to California in 1854, and was a prominent member of the Bar of San Francisco, being law partner of Judge F. P. Tracy for a number of years. He has been in feeble health for some time, and under the treatment of Dr. Stout for the last four years.

In common with the bereaved members of his respected family, we express the sorrow occasioned by his loss, which will be keenly felt by the community.

Not Orthodox Fishing.—John Mason, Esq., while on a pleasure trip to this place last Thursday, undertook to institute a novel method of catching fish. Taking a small row boat, he embarked upon the bay. When in the vicinity of fishing grounds, he prepared rolls of Giant powder, and lighting the fuses, threw them into the water. The submarine explosions were expected to kill a plentiful supply of the inmates of the deep. He succeeded in bringing to the surface only a few small, worthless specimens. It is probable that the fish were not numerous in the vicinity of these exploits.

Excursionists.—Several parties of ladies and gentlemen have gone during the past week over the stage route between Saucelito and Olema. On Wednesday, Capt. Codding and Mr. Lent, of San Francisco, with ladies, went to Olema for a short visit. Yesterday several lady teachers went to the famed Bolinas. They have been there before and can guide their steps understandingly. They will not get tired of country life as soon as did the last detachment. Now is just the time for trout fishing.

Accident. A rockaway was upset last week near this place, spilling six merry San Francisco gentlemen over the bank. They were bruised up but not irretrievably damaged. Last Monday, or thereabouts, Dr. Lyford was discharged from the back of his horse «sans ceremonie.» He hurt his feelings, but is getting better under favorable circumstances.

Congratulatory. Another daughter was born to the wife of our friend Aristotle Petro, last Thursday. Breathing the breath of life in the shelter of Tamalpais, the Olympus of California, may we not hope that she will be blessed and a blessing.

Welcome Back. Capt. D. J. Crangle has returned to Camp Reynolds from his inspection of the Government works at Wilmington, Los Angeles County. We are pleased to see him again and to know that he enjoys good health.

Cultivated Clams. Capt. Kershaw has succeeded in cultivating some very fine large clams at his place opposite Angel Island. They came originally from Puget Sound, and are of excellent quality.

Show us the Man.—Judge Brown has lost two fishing lines. Report says that an Englishman took them. Brown is disconsolate.

Express.—Barney O'Donnell has just put on an [illegible] the [illegible]

Warm Weather. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at a supper table on board of one of our Mississippi steamboats, between a Chicago exquisite, reeking with oil and cologne, who was cursing the waiters, assuming very consequential airs, and a raw Jonathan seated by his side, dressed in homespun. Turning to the vulgar friend, the former pointed with his jewelled finger, and said «Buttah, sah!» «Yes, I see it is,» coolly replied Johnathan. «Buttah, sah, I say,» fiercely repeated the dandy. «Yes, sir, I know it very good, and a first-rate article.» «Buttah, I tell you,» thundered the dandy in still louder tones as if he would annihilate him. «Well gosh all Jerusalem, what of it?» now yelled the down easter, getting his dander up in turn. «You don't think I took it for lard, did you? You must be an everlasting fool, and drat you, if you don't shut up your jaw, I'll butter my fists and cram them down your infernal throat. If you don't hush up I'll get mad, do you hear?»

Bridget came to her mistress and asked for a needle and thread. «Do you want it fine or coarse?» asked the lady. «Sure an' I don't know, ma'um,» said Bridget. «What do you want it for?» asked the mistress. «If you tell me that, I may know what to give you.» «Well, mum, the cook has just towld me to sthring the beans, 'an sure an' I want a needle an' thrid for that.»

A London (Ont.) paper has the following among its «scientific discoveries.» A new-fashioned bustle was found in the cricket field yesterday, which consisted of several newspapers, three pairs of old hose, two «quilted» petticoats, (nearly worn out,) two old slouch hats, a pair of top boots, a bunch of hay, a piece of stair carpet, and a cord about three feet long.

Insects Killing Maples in Petaluma.

From the Alta.

Editors Alta: I send you a twig from a maple, with some shell-backs on it. Those sent are very small and feeble, as their season seems to be about over. Three weeks ago they were twice or three times as large. By removing one of the shells, and using a magnifying glass, you will discover innumerable little insects which, when mature, eat holes through the shell and come out. The shells cover the limbs or small twigs of the tree and suck the life out of it. No wash can reach them. They have killed a maple ten inches in diameter and several of the California lilac. The twig I send you is from a maple that has but a few on, but next year I expect they will kill it, as I lost some trees by them last year. I thought you might have some curiosity on the subject, and am sorry I did not send you some earlier in the season. If any of your scientists can explain this pest and give a remedy, I will be much obliged. Yours truly,

I. G. Wickersham.

[We have received the samples and examined them under the glass. They are light-brown bugs, many of them so small as to be invisible to the naked eye.]

«Good morning, Sambo, berry hot weather, Sambo. They do say that it is so hot down east, that they is obliged to take off the tops of the houses to let in the air.» «Well cuffy, it can't get no hotter in our house, any how, 'cause the thermometer's got bang up to the top, that's one comfort, Cuffy.»

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Fire Department will parade on the Fourth.

A Democratic Mass Meeting ratified Greeley last Saturday.

Woodward's Gardens possesses a pig with a monkey's head.

The anniversary of the Bunker Hill was observed on the 17th.

A very brilliant meteor was observed on Tuesday evening.

The Woman Suffrage Convention held its sessions during the last week.

In the absence of Hoosiers short-card players come the strap game on Celestials.

The «Great Republic» arrived from China on Monday after a trip of a month.

A drayman named Henry Lause had both legs broken by the falling of a marble slab.

The Mission Bay order has at length been indefinitely postponed by the Board of Supervisors.

The San Francisco Olympic Club gave their first annual exhibition last Saturday at Belmont Park.

Miss Edith O'Gorman, «the escaped nun,» gave two lectures last week at Platt's Hall, describing her convent life.

A nine from Alhambra minstrel troupe beat one from the California Theatre at a game of base ball by 41 to 33.

John McCullough who has been under the weather is again looking after the interests of the California Theatre.

News have been received that the steamships «Idaho» and «California» have been wrecked at Nanaimo, above Victoria.

The «Mohongo» arrived from Honolulu, on Monday, after a trip of 11 days and 22 hours. She made the trip down in 9 days and 16 hours.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards held large indignation meetings Saturday evening against the passage of the Mission Bay Order by the Supervisors.

The Art Association had the inaugural opening of their new rooms on Pine Street on Tuesday evening. The exhibition of painting will be continued for some time.

R. B. Swain, a prominent citizen, took poison by mistake on last Friday. The Chamber of Commerce, Mercantile Library, and Benevolent Association adopted suitable expressions of regret. He was buried on Monday.

STATE NEWS.

Yosemite receives fifty tourists daily.

A large eel has been caught at Vallejo.

The Suisun Democrats indorsed Greeley.

The Blue Lake serpent has again made its appearance.

Track laying toward Shasta is being energetically pushed.

Cauliflowers have been successfully shipped to the East.

A fire in a field near Bantas destroyed $1,400 worth of grain.

Some persons near Roseville killed 900 turkeys with poisoned grain.

B. Miner, the telegraph operator at Truckee, shot himself last Saturday.

A California lion, weighing 140 pounds, was killed in Nevada county.

A ledge of cinnabar has been discovered in the mountain near the Geysers.

The Oakland «Transcript» has changed hands and will now be a Greeley journal.

A company with a capital of $100,000 proposes to erect a city Market in Sacramento.

A young man in San Jose coughed up a tack which had been in his lungs for over two years.

The «Lackawana» has been ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Squadron to relieve the «Benicia.»

Near Anaheim there is a pond full of wild celery, of an immense growth some stalks being eight feet long.

Mineral Hill was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of June 17th. The losses amounted to about $75,000.

An Indian papoose was run over by the cars at Truckee. When the doctor went to examine the body he was beaten off with stones by the squaws.

A stage line will be started from Los Angeles to connect with the San Joaquin railroad near Visalia. The old route of the Southern Overland line will be followed.

The verdict of the inquest on Engineer White who was killed June 5th by a collision near San Jose, decided that the accident was caused by the negligence of the train despatcher at San Francisco.

On Sunday night an excursion train ran off the track near Sacramento and a good many of the passengers were more or less injured. Two of the men who went on the relief train were knocked off the top of the car by the eaves of a station and seriously injured.

Good Enough to be True.

In a little Vermont town, the Methodist and Universalist denominations combined to build a chapel, which is occupied in the morning by the former, and by the latter in the evening. A few weeks since, the Universalist pastor asked the Methodist minister to announce that the evening's discourse would be on «The Death of the Devil.» The sturdy follower of John Wesley, irritated by this summary taking-off of a personage of the utmost value for scaring sinners into sanctity, revenged himself by saying from his pulpit: «This evening, my friends, there is to be a funeral in this house. One peculiarity about the service will be that the son preaches his father's funeral sermon.» The church is now closed until the pending law suit gives all right to it to one or the other sect, and the Universalist clergyman believes that, if there is any man too wicked to be saved, it is his Methodist «brother.»

The Rev. Mr. H—— had a large family of unruly boys, and one of them did something very wrong, but as none of them would confess it, he declared he would whip them all, and then he would be sure to punish the real culprit. Limping Jimmy, the youngest, retired to a corner and grumbled. «What is that you say?» asked the father. «I thaid,» whimpered Jimmy, «that that'th the way old Horace did. He killed all the children, tho that he would be thure to kill Jethuth.»

An exchange tells of a marine disaster where three seamen «bit the dust.»

«Be you good?» a [illegible] Bud, his Sunday-sch[illegible] no!» was the becom[illegible] know you wasn't [illegible] was good.»

TABLE [illegible]

From Saucelito, [illegible]

To San Francisco. . [illegible]
« Reed Ranch . . . . . [illegible]
« San Rafael. . . . . . [illegible]
« Bolinas. . . . . [illegible]

We understand that [illegible] Company are now pr[illegible] Residences; also Busi[illegible] title, free from all incu[illegible] terms.

Notice. The old Sa[illegible] Company are now prepa[illegible] Residences or Business [illegible] with perfect title. [illegible]

New Adv[illegible]

ABSTRAC[illegible]
CERTIFICAT[illegible]
LANDS IN M[illegible]

Having made a[illegible] the lands in Marin C[illegible] and posted them upon each [illegible] they relate, whether portions [illegible] RAFAEL or SAUCELITO [illegible] stracts with accuracy, comp[illegible]

W. H. J. BROOKS,
621 Clay street, San Francisco.
je15-tf

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BOLINAS.

Tourists and invalids will find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.
je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

O. W. ROSENBORG,
AT THE POINT, - - - - - BOLINAS,
KEEPS THE BEST
WINES AND LIQUORS.
je15-1m CALL AND SEE HIM.

NOTICE TO FISHING PARTIES.

The undersigned desires to notify the public that all persons are forbidden to fish in the waters over or immediately about the Marine Railway at Old Saucelito. The place is private property. The object of this notice is to prevent injury or danger to the work by the deposit of stones or other impediments in the roller sections.
je15-tf BELL & CARDINELL.

GRAND OPENING BALL.

The undersigned having purchased the favorite resort at Saucelito known as the

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,
WILL GIVE A
GRAND OPENING BALL,
On Tuesday Evening, June 25th.

Friends, acquaintances and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Tickets, (Ladies free)........................50 cents.
je15-2 LOUIS SCHULZE.

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,
SAUCELITO,
LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,

Adjoining the steamboat landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15-tf

TAMALPAIS PARK
SAUCELITO.
CONSTANTINE, ... Proprietor.

Picnics supplied with Milk, Squabs, Eggs, Fresh Oysters, etc. Terms reasonable.

Saddle Horses, Shooting and Boating. Dancing Platform Free. Take the Shell Road. se16-tf

Farms Sold—Money Loaned. $

Improved farms of every class sold on favorable terms. BUYERS from all parts, with LARGE and SMALL CAPITALS to invest in GRAIN, DAIRY and VINEYARD LANDS, which are well improved and under an advanced state of cultivation, as well as extensive unimproved acreage. Unlimited means invested in desirable properties. Owners are at no expense save when a negotiation is consummated. Buyers are at no expense whatever. MONEYS LOANED on improved farms and large tracts of lands, at moderate rates, from one to six years. Payments of interests made convenient to borrowers, as may be agreed upon. Borrower not limited. Loans made in sums to suit their requirements, and to any extent that their securities may justify. More than twenty years in active business in this city, with a practical knowledge of all sections of the State, enables me to CONSUMMATE negotiations of SALES and LOANS understandingly and satisfactorily to interested parties. Applications in person or by letter will have due consideration. S. P. WHITMAN, 318 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Book and job printing of every description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

[illegible] Wreck [illegible] "Ca[illegible]ornia"—[illegible]—The "Idaho" All Right.

By Telegraph.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 20th.—By the arrival of the steamer *Sir James Douglas* from Nanaimo this evening, we learn the following particulars of the stranding of the steamer *California*:

The *Douglas* left Nanaimo for the wreck at five o'clock on Tuesday evening, arriving at Sea Egg Island, where the *California* struck, at seven o'clock. The passengers and a portion of the troops were immediately embarked, and the *Douglas* returned to Nanaimo. Some of the passengers remained by the wreck to look after their property, and a party of soldiers also remained to help lighten the vessel and assist in getting her off. Captain Ainsley and the crew also stayed by the ship. The whole blame of the catastrophe seems to be on the chief officer of the *California*. He was on watch at the time, Capt. Ainsliy having gone below about half an hour previously. We are informed that the ship was laying her course [illegible] the Captain left the deck, but when she struck on [illegible]k a half an hour afterward, she was at least two [illegible] out of her course.

[illegible] night was beautiful and clear at the time of the [illegible]. On touching the rock she bumped twice heavi[illegible] then settled down, knocking a large hole in her [illegible] and starting the larboard streak. The water [illegible]nced coming in in great quantities, extinguishing [illegible] fires immediately. She now lies with her head [illegible] rocks and her stern afloat under water. Strong [illegible] are entertained that after she is lightened of her [illegible] cargo she will be got off. A quantity of lumber has been sent from Nanaimo to patch her up to bring her down here, and the schooner *Industry*, with some ship[illegible] Nanaimo for her yester[illegible] [illegible] the *Prince Alfred* at mid[illegible] little damage, and has pro[illegible] the *California*. [illegible] the steamer *Geo. S. Wright* [illegible] passengers and mails of the [illegible]

A Retrospect of Vesuvius.

Of its pristine eruptions few traces remain. In 63 A. D., Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabia, were visited by a violent earthquake, which partly destroyed them. Ten years after these cities had been restored. The fatal volcanic explosion that destroyed these three gems of Southern Italy occurred in 79. Subsequently in A. D. 203, 685, 983, 993, 1030, 1049, happened the eight great eruptions threatening all the inhabitated parts around, and ruining many villages, as in modern times. New cities rose on the ruins of the old as well as now. Torre del Greco has been destroyed eleven times, and eleven times has been rebuilt. In 1631, after being silent for one hundred and thirty years, Vesuvius broke out in flames and overran with its lava five-sixths of the territory adjoining it. New towns arose on the lava. In 1794 an immense torrent of lava reached the sea. Another disastrous eruption happened in 1860. In all these latter disturbances Torre del Greco has suffered. In referring to the description given by Pliny, the younger, of the eruption, during which his uncle Pliny, the elder, lost his life, the similarity of the attendant phenomena is very striking, and one might be reading an article from a journal of the 25th of last month; the "ashes mixed with water," and the suffocating atmosphere, (the cause of Pliny's death,) were the same in both. Naples now, as then, is black with fine ashes like soot. The terrific visitation occupies all minds. The bustling, progressive city for the time has forgotten its plans of aggrandisement—and it has many in view.

Crop Demand.

The amount of money required for the movement of the crops in the next 60 days will be very considerable. Last year the amount required was small, because the crops were light. In 1870 there was a full crop, and 1,500,000 sacks were received in July and August, at an average of $1 60—say $2,500,000. If 2,000,000 sacks can be had this year at $1 70, the amount required will be $3,500,000, in addition to the very large sums required for harvesting, for sacks and machines. A good deal of this latter will return with the first sales of wheat, and the wheat itself is money at the end of the 60 days. This year the demand for money for export is much less than it was last year, when the Post Office exported such large sums in coin as required it to be replaced by transfers from New York to the extent of $4,600,000 to June 1. This year $1,800,000 has been transferred, and there will be no want of money, as the wheat comes forward in the next 60 days and the harvest is now in full operation. Under the influences of the warm sun the advances will be rapid and a great plethora of money must be inevitable. The wealth derived from the crops and mines will center here, and the mode of investment will be determined by the events now developing. Real estate has long been unsettled, but some settled policy for the future of the city will produce a great change in that respect. It is also the case that an immense number of mining enterprises have been entered into, and a reasonable degree of success attending some of these may promote large investments in that direction. The spirit of enterprise awakened in the community will have ample means to foster it in the right direction. Mining is more reproductive than real estate investments.—*Alta*.

A REMEDY FOR WOUNDS.—A correspondent of the [illegible]ry *Gentleman* gives the following remedy for [illegible]ul wounds: Take a pan or shovel with burning [illegible] and sprinkle upon them common brown [illegible], and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In [illegible] minutes the pain will be allayed, and recov[illegible]roceed rapidly. In my own case a rusty nail made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. [illegible] pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others, with like results. Last week one of my men had his finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes the pain ceased, and it promises speedy recovery.

DURING the late civil war it was considered necessary in Cynthiana to keep a few soldiers at that place. One night two of them happened to stray into the church of the colored people just as the minister was concluding an invitation to any who were inclined to "come and join the church." After he had finished, these two soldiers got up, walked forward, and presented themselves for admission; whereupon the preacher said: "Breddren, dis is a cullud church, and I don't know as I's any 'thority to take in white folks." At this point an elder uncle rose in the congregation and ejaculated: "Take 'em in, Brudder Jilson, take 'em in; dar skins is white dat's fact, but dar hearts is jis as black as ourn, suah!"

JENKINS, an old whiskey-bloat, had a son the other day. The nurse put his first-born in his arms, and Jenkins, regarding it lovingly, while a tear trickled down his grog be-blossomed nose, said, "Twenty years hence he will keep me in whiskey."

LOOSE THREADS.

GOOD news for the saloons! The Presbyterian Assembly, at Detroit, has pronounced against the opening of reading-rooms on Sunday.

IF there is really a delightfully refreshing scene on this earth, is a newly married man sliding toward home with his first wash-board.

A WINOMA editor has been presented with a peck of new onions, and with his very next breath gives them the strongest kind of a puff.

HORACE GREELEY says there will be no doughnut crop this fall. He says the cold March weather killed the buds on all the dough trees.

AN exchange describes a sable-clad missionary as looking as if he had been vaccinated for black clothes and had broke out all over.

UNDER the head of "How we assist the Devil," a religious paper says: "We consume millions of gallons of distilled spirits yearly." The editor must be making money.

A YANKEE doctor has contrived to extract from sausages a powerful tonic, which he says contains the whole strength of the original bark. He calls it the sulphate of canine.

A HUSBAND pleaded to a libel for divorce on account of cruelty and neglect, that his wife, the libellant, spoke harshly to him and threw pillows at him, which resulted in dyspepsia. Divorce granted.

A CONNECTICUT paper says, "At present two-thirds of the population of Peduenoc pass Sunday fishing for muskrats with shot-guns. This is the way the other third knows when Sunday cames."

A NEW ENGLAND editor, who has devoted his attention to agriculture, has invented a speaking machine that will, at stated intervals, call chickens, cows, and hogs, when wanted, thus saving the time of the farm hands.

AN archæological correspondent adduces as evidence of the antiquity of the game of euchre, the passage in the New Testament which relates how the Priest and the Levite, "passed" and the good Samaritan "assisted."

At a revival the minister saw one of the congregation asleep. Shocked at such a sight, the good man awoke him and asked him if he was a christian. "No," said the man, "I am an editor." "Then, in the name of God, let us pray!" replied the devoted minister.

A YANKEE in Texas, who sat listening to the stories of a Louisianian in regard to the marvelous growth of sugar cane on his plantation near New Orleans, finally said: "That ain't nothing. I've seen cane in old New England more'n a mile in length!" "What kind of cane was it?" was the general inquiry. "A hurricane!" answered the triumphant Yankee.

AT Lynn, Mass., all comparisons are based upon shoe-leather. A cobbler, having applied for admission to an orthodox church at that place, the deacon held a consulation over the candidate. Says one deacon to another: "Well, deacon, Bob G—— wants to join our meeting." "Yes, do you know anything against him, I'd just like to show you a job of cobbling he did for me, that's all."

A YANKEE was narrating some of the war sights he had seen to a crowd of astonished Germans, and among the rest he said, "Why, when I was in Mexico under Scott, I saw a ball larger than this house." This was to much for the credulity of the Germans, and one of them said, "Dunder and blitzen! vere vould dey got the cannon to fire it off?" "Dunno," replied the imperturbably Yankee, "but I saw it." "Vat kind of ball was it?" "Oh, a ball given by the general in Mexico to celebrate the victory."

IT'S an exploded theory, now-a-day, that women dress to please the men. It holds good to a certain extent, but it doesn't convey the whole truth. Smith likes to see his *fiancee* in pink, and Laura obediently conforms to his wishes. But Smith cannot distinguish between silk at a dollar a yard, and silk at three dollars. He cannot tell whether a bonnet costs five dollars, or fifteen. Laura, however, can, and what is more to the point, so can Laura's female acquaintances of course, therefore, when Laura goes to call on her "dear" Clara, she is more scrupulous about her costume than when she goes for a country stroll with Smith.

When Cotton was First Planted in Georgia.

From the Savannah Republican.

In our paper of March 19th, we gave an extract from an official letter to the Georgia authorities, showing that cotton was grown and manufactured in the neighborhood of Savannah in the year 1748.

From the subjoined extracts of official letters from their agents in Savannah to the trustees in London, it appears that experiments with cotton were made in the season of 1734, and that both sorts were planted.

ELISHA DOBREE TO THE TRUSTEES.

SAVANNAH, January 15, 1734–5.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have already sayed and planted cotton seeds, about two hundred; orange seeds, three thousand.

JOSEPH FITZWALLER TO THE TRUSTEES.

I have met with some cotton seed from Guinea, which from it I have Raised a Thousand plants, some of which have Shott Eight feet in highth, and the Second Season will come to its Bringing forth fruit in abundance, so that I will be able to send a Large Quantity of Cotton to the Trustees' Use.

Savannah, January the 16, 1734–5.

ELISHA DOBREE TO THE TRUSTEES.

I continue to plant Cotton, which we call Annual Cotton, from the Carolina seed.

Savannah, February 10, 1834–5.

As Savannah was only settled in February, 1733—and these reports refer to the results of the year 1734—it will be seen that the production of cotton, in Georgia, began the year after the foundation of the colony.

AT a recent meeting in Philadelphia a Mr. Garseed stated that Philadelphia manufactured more carpet than were made in all England. He also referred to the production of rep goods, and stated that a few years ago they were all imported, and costs in this country $2 50, per yard. A manufacturer in Kensington commenced to make them, and furnished the trade at $1 50 per yard. They were exactly of the English patterns, and in every respect so much like them, that the agent in this city of the English manufacturers lodged a complaint at the Custom House that the goods then selling at $1 50 must have been smuggled into the city. On the faith of this statement, the goods were siezed in the store having them fore sale; but when their production was traced to the mill in Kensington, of course they were released.

Is the thirst of a horse satisfied when its rider gives rein to him?

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

OWING to some confusion at a Richmond, Virginia, wedding, the bride first married one of the groomsmen; but the mistake was then discovered, and she was joined to the right man, all in fifteen minutes.

THE people of Southern Colorado are felicitating themselves over the fact that the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has reached the Arkansas River, and is being pushed westerly at the rate of one mile a day.

AN historical curiosity was recently exhibited in Harrisburg, being the original deed by which William Penn conveyed New Jersey to certain parties in Dublin. It is dated in 1657, and has the autograph signature of the donor.

WHILE in this country New York and Boston are agitated over the adulteration of their milk, Belfast, Ireland, is in the same condition over its whiskey, which a recently analysis has disclosed is adulterated with naphtha, cayenne pepper and vitriol.

IN an Illinois village, the colored Baptists and Methodists recently indulged in a baptizing match for the championship. The former flock produced the largest number of converts, but the Methodists fell back on some of the old members and came out ahead.

THE annual report of the Library Committee of the Odd Fellows of Philadelphia, present the following facts for 1871: Receipts for the year, $1001 95; balance in the treasury, January 1st, 1871, $83 68; total, $1085. Total expenditures, $847 28, leaving balance in the treasury, December 31st, 1871, $238 35.

SWITZERLAND is said to be the only country in Europe where more money is spent on public education than on the army. The budget for this year provides $400,000 for educational purposes, while the estimated military expenses are below that sum. In time of need Switzerland can raise an army of 200,000 men.

PRINTERS employed on the morning daily newspapers could not help but appreciate the ludicrousness of the resolution introduced in the International Typographical Union, committing them to the support of the eight-hour movement. As this class of workingmen labor from twelve to fifteen hours each day, the idea of their theoretically favoring eight hours is an illustration of the difference between precept and practice.

A GERMAN adulteration has been recently reported which deserves to rank with the invention of wooden nutmegs. Some green Rio coffee, when prepared in the usual way, yielded a decoction of such peculiar taste that a close examination was instituted, which showed that more than one-fourth of the beans, though resembling the coffee bean externally, swelled up when moistened. They were formed of bread, pressed into form and colored.

DEATH OF THE LAST OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S SLAVES.—Old uncle Maurice Jasper, who has been paralyzed for the last twenty years, died at the residence of Mr. Frank Triplett, near Mount Vernon, one week ago. He was the last one of the slaves emancipated by General Washington, and was sixteen years old when his master died. His father and mother came directly from Africa, and ar[illegible] membered by some of the older residen[illegible] vicinity.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*

MESSRS. MASSENAT, Lalande and Cartaill[illegible]dently affirm that the skeleton which they discovered is that of a savage of the age of [illegible] deer. A report has also obtained some [illegible] that one of our most eminent American geologists has become sati[illegible] mains in our W[illegible] sion of the que[illegible] teresting featu[illegible] American Assoc[illegible]

A MOST comp[illegible] which bids fa[illegible] Mr. Allen mar[illegible] upon he married another woman. The latter wife not dying with sufficient promptness, he married a niece of the first Mrs. Allen while his second wife still lived, and was prosecuted for bigamy. The niece of his first wife being within the prohibited degree of relationship, his marriage with her was void, hence he claims it was no marriage, and therefore no bigamy. If on the other hand he was to be tried for marrying within the prohibited degrees, he could show that he had a wife living, and hence that was no valid marriage within any degree.

THE population of the principal cities and towns of Germany is as follows: Berlin contains 828,013 inhabitants; Hamburg, [illegible]; Breslau, 208,025; Dresden, 177,0[illegible]; Munich, 169,542; Cologne, 129,251; Magdeburg, 114,549; Konigsberg, 112,123; Leipsic, 107,575; Hanover, (with Linden), 106,520; Dantzic, 94,377; Stuttgard, 91,623; Frankford-on-Main, 90,748; Strasburg, 85,529; Bremen, 82,900; Nuremberg, 82,029; Stettin, 76,154 (or with the entire municipal district, 97.781); Barman, 75,075; Altona, 73,864; Aix-la-Chapelle, 73,625; Elberfeld, 71,775; Dusseldorf, 69,462; Chemnitz, 68,150; Brunswick, 57,380; Crefeld, 57,335; Rosen, 56,932; Halle, 52,408; Muhlhausen (Alsace), 52,000; Essen, 51,768; Metz, 51,107; and Augsburg, 50,451.

Increase of Silver.

The production of silver increases in a rapid ratio affecting the price in the London market and apparently raising the proportion of silver to gold, indicating a relative decline in its value. The general circumstances of the metal coupled with the cost of transportation from the mines East and from the mines to this city may bring about a change in the current of the business and curtail some of the enormous profits which have been made by London houses, buying through agents here, for metal deliverable in New York. The Washoe silver runs very high in gold, and in the great depths of the Crown Point and Belcher seems to increase in gold. The bullion of the former is more than half gold in value. The Crown Point bullion for the year to May 1st was:

Gold	$1,537,891 88
Silver	1,940,303 74
Total	$3,478,295 62

This embraced the production of the upper levels before the rich ore of the 12th was opened. The ore there and that of the 13th level, as disclosed by the winzes, particularly in the Belcher, runs much higher in gold, while the metal of Eastern Nevada has little or no gold. The production of the Belcher and Crown Point this year may be $20,000,000 or half the whole production of the State. Of this at least $10,000,000 will be gold, leaving $30,000,000 silver for export, including the $6,000,000 received in the Pioche district.—*Alta*.

—Meissonnier lately received $40,000 for a single painting.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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jy22-tf

SCOLLAY & CAMERON,
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ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade sup[illegible] on the most reasonable terms with the choicest [illegible]s of **Wines, Liquors and Cigars.** mh9-tf

EASTERN OYSTERS.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEments with Mr. A. BOOTH, of Chicago, for a supply of **CHESAPEAKE BAY, PRINCE'S BAY and SHREWSBURY OYSTERS**, we are prepared to furnish the same by the Barrel or Car Load either for planting or immediate use, at the lowest market rates.

The Trade supplied daily with TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS from our SAUCELITO Beds.

MORGAN & CO.,
ap13-tf **No. 87 California Market.**

NOTICE AND WARNING.

ANY PERSONS CUTTING WOOD FOR fuel purposes on the property of this Company, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

H. A. COBB,
my31-1m President Saucelito Land and Ferry Co.

☞ **Sausalito Land and Ferry Company—Lo**cation of Works and Property, Marin County, State of California.—Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the seventh (7th) day of May, A. D. 1872, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. Shares.	Amt.
Baird Jno H	64	150	$1200 00
Baird Jno H	138	34½	276 00
Baird Jno H	162	8½	68 00
Booker Wm Lane	127	20	160 00
Booker Wm Lane	168	1	8 00
Belloc Freres	106	140	1120 00
Belloc Freres	107	35	280 00
Belloc Freres	169	8	64 00
Boyd J T, Trustee	145	125	1000 00
Boyd J T, Trustee	171	5½	44 00
Cobb H A	72	300	2400 00
Cobb H A	122	200	1600 00
Cobb H A	142	62	496 00
Cobb H A	153	40	320 00
Currey John	16	150	1200 00
Currey John	134	36	288 00
Currey John	157	8½	68 00
Cazneau Thos N	15	300	2400 00
Cazneau Thos N	96	75	600 00
Cazneau Thos N	144	44	352 00
Cazneau Thos N	156	19	152 00
Cobb Jr H A	68	30	240 00
Cobb Jr H A	139	7	56 00
Cobb Jr H A	155	2	16 00
Grisar Emile	148	9	72 00
Grisar Emile	128	201	1608 00
MacCrellish F	22	300	2400 00
MacCrellish F	141	20	160 00
MacCrellish F	159	14½	116 00
Platt H B	9	300	2400 00
Platt H B	143	67	536 00
Platt H B	152	17	136 00
Woodward W A	173	400	3200 00
Whelan Patrick	69	60	480 00
Whelan Patrick	92	15	120 00
Whelan Patrick	130	80	640 00
Whelan Patrick	149	7	56 00

And in accordance with the law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the seventh (7th) day of May, A. D. 1872, so many shares or each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the salesroom of Maurice Dore & Co., No. 327 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on **Thursday, the Twenty-seventh (27th) day of June, A. D. 1872**, at the hour of one (1) o'clock P. M. of that day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. je15-td

BEAUTIFUL CHILD.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

"Beautiful child by the mother's knee,
In the mystic future what wilt thou be?
A demon of sin, or an angel sublime—
A poisonous Upas, or innocent thyme—
A spirit of evil flashing down
With the lurid light of a fiery crown
Or gliding up with a shining track,
Like the morning star that ne'er looks back.
Daintiest dreamer that ever smiled,
Which wilt thou be, my beautiful child?

"Beautiful child in my garden bowers,
Friend of the butterflies, birds and flowers,
Pure as the sparkling crystaline stream,
Jewels of truth in thy fairy eyes beam.
Was there ever a whiter soul than thine,
Worshipped by love in a mortal shrine!
My heart thou hast gladdened for two sweet years
With rainbows of hope through mists of tears—
Mists beyond which the sunny smile.
With its halo of glory beams all the while.

"Beautiful child, to thy look is given
A gleam serene—not to earth, but to heaven,
With thy tell-tale eyes and prattling tongue,
Would thou could'st ever thus be young.
Like the liquid strain of the mocking birds,
From stair to hall thy voice is heard,
How often in the garden nooks thou'rt found,
With flowers thy curly head around,
And kneeling beside me with figure so quaint!
Oh! who would not dote on my infant saint!

"Beautiful child, what thy fate shall be,
Perchance, is wisely hidden from me.
A fallen star thou may'st leave my side,
And of sorrow and shame become the bride,
Shivering, quivering, thro' the cold street,
With a curse behind and before thy feet,
Ashamed to live and afraid to die,
No home, no friend, and a pitiless sky,
Merciful Father—my brain goes wild,
Oh! keep from evil my beautiful child!

"Beautiful child, may'st thou soar above,
A warbling cherub of joy and love,
A drop on eternity's mighty sea,
A blossom on life's immortal tree
Floating, flowering evermore,
In the blessed light of a golden shore,
And as I gaze on the sinless bloom
And thy radiant face, they dispel my gloom,
I pray He will keep thee undefiled,
And His love protect my beautiful child."

"COME INTO THE GARDEN, MAUD."

[Not by Tennyson.]

"Come into the garden,' Maud,
With a brickbat and a stone;
Here's the biggest cat you ever saw'd,
A gnawin' a chicken bone!
Run like the mischief, Maud,
I am here with the beast alone!

"Queen cook of the kitchen garden of cooks!
Come hither with poker and broom;
With scolding tongue and frowning looks,
And strong arm that swept the room,
Come out, old girl, from the cookery book,
And pronounce the creature's doom!"

There has fallen a heavy shoe
From the window into the yard,
Maud has a soft eye blue,
But she flings at a cat awful hard,
And she throws so straight and true
That his wissage is generally marred.

The horse radish neighs, "She is near!"
But the onion weeps, "She is late!"
And the cat is siezed with forbidden fear,
And rushes towards the gate,
But the gallant Maud gets round in his rear,
And smashes him small as fish bait'

REST.

BY GEORGE HERBERT.

When God at first made man,
Having a glasse of blessings standing by;
Let us, said he, pour on him all we can—
Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie,
Contract into a span.

So, strength first made a way,
Then beautie flowed, then wisdom, honor, pleasures.
When almost all was out, God made a stay,
Perceiving that alone, of all his treasure,
Rest in the bottom lay.

For if I should, said he,
Bestow this jewel also on my creature,
He would adore my gifts instead of me,
And rest in nature, not the God of Nature;
So both should losers be.

Yet let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining restlessnesse;
Let him be rich and wearie, that at least.
If goodnesse lead him not, wearinesse
May tosse him to my breast.

A New Mining District in Utah.

The Ha-wah-wah District discovered some years ago by a party from the Meadow Valley District, lies about sixty miles a little north of east from Pioche, and is thus described by the Salt Lake *Tribune*. The Ha-wah-wah District is situated about 75 miles due west of the town of Beaver, in Beaver county. A stream of water runs through the district from east to west, emptying on Desert Valley. An abundance of yellow pine timber, suitable for sawing into lumber, exists in the bottoms and on the hillsides, together with smaller timber for other purposes, and the grass range is good. The mines discovered are situated in a quartzite belt and the ledges are well defined and of large size, many of them having been traced for a mile in length. The rock assays from $15 to $396 per ton, and is free milling ore. The prospects are that it will make one of the largest camps in Utah. Ha-wah-wah is in the same belt with Star.

YOUNG ladies who are married according to the old-fashioned ceremony falter a little now when they come to the word "obey." The latest dodge, however is to repeat in indistinct tones and rapid manner. "Love, honor and be gay." Many a guileless youth gets fooled in this manner.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIRE-PROOF FENCE. We find in the Philadelphia *Press* this paragraph: "An exchange says that a fire-proof fence can be made by following these directions: Make a wash of one part fine sand, and one part wood ashes, well sifted, and three parts lime ground up with oil, and mix them well together. Apply this to the fence with a brush: the first coat thin, the second thick. This adheres to the boards or planks so strongly as to resist either an iron tool or fire, and is, besides, impenetrable by water."

SAVE YOUR OWN SEEDS.—Make preparations to secure a supply of vegetable seeds for next season. Select the largest ears of corn, the longest pods of beans, the fullest pods of peas, the thriftiest stalks of okra and lettuce, also cucumbers, melons, beets, radishes, peppers, tomatoes and mustard. Do not wait; choose only the earliest and best, and you will not only have the satisfaction of saving a good many dollars in the course of the year but likewise fresh seed that will be sure to sprout. The seed should be well dried, put in small paper or cotton bags and hung anywhere in an airy dry place.

HONEY MEAD.—To every gallon of water put 4 pounds of honey, and boil for three quarters of an hour, skimming it well in the meantime. To every gallon of this liquor add an ounce of hops, then boil for half an hour, and then let it stand till the following day, when it is to be put into the cask, and to every 13 gallons of the liquor add a quart of brandy. Let it be lightly stopped till the fermentation is over, and then bung it very close. If a large cask, say 30 or 40 gallons, be made, a year should elapse before bottling, and for a smaller cask the time should be proportioned accordingly.

THE influence of the food of poultry upon the quality and flavor of their flesh and eggs has not generally been taken into consideration, but it is now well ascertained that great care should be exercised in regard to this matter. In some instances it has been attempted to feed poultry on a large scale in France on horse flesh, and, although they devour this substance very greedily, it has been found to give them a very unpleasant savor. The best fattening material for chickens is said to be Indian corn meal and milk, and certain large poultry establishments in France use this entirely, to the advantage both of the flesh and of the eggs.—*From Report of Agricultural Department.*

EGG PLANTS.—Adam Deisher, in the Reading Pa., *Gazette*, says: "To raise them, the seed has to be sown in hot beds, the sashes of which must be kept down close until the plants come up, when they may be slightly raised, so as to admit a little air in the middle of the day when the air is right warm from the sun. The seed requires a great deal of heat to make it vegetate, and the warmth must be kept up to bring the plants forward. Remove the plants when the weather gets right warm, but not too early, for the egg plant is a native, I believe, of Africa, a tropical country. They ought to be planted about two feet to two and a half feet apart and need high culture to bring them to perfection. They will not bear the least cold when young, and ought to be sheltered in cold nights."

THE MOST VALUABLE BREEDS OF POULTRY. There is as much difference in the opinion of breeders or amateurs as to which is the best and most valuable variety of fowls, as there is in any one thing we know of. On this subject the *Practical Farmer* gives its opinion in this wise:

"One of our experienced poultry breeders, after trying most of the new breeds, classifies them thus, as regards value for the million. In situations where eggs for use or market are *more* the object than anything else, the French Houdan, the Dominique and Leghorn breeds. For a fowl for *general* purposes, and combining large size, good laying properties, quiet habits, easy fattening and tender flesh, he prefers Partridge Cochins, dark Brahmas, light Brahmas, buff Cochins. These are all hardy and every way desirable."

THE CULTURE OF MUSHROOMS. Many persons regard the culture of mushrooms as a great mystery. But it is not so. On the contrary, it is as simple as raising a crop of corn, or cultivating a grape vine, or a bed of cabbages, and can be done in out-of-the-way places, taking up little room, and requiring little attention. Mushrooms, too, can be raised in winter, when no other crop can be, and a regular supply had for family use. Or, if conducted on a larger scale, with a view for disposal in our city markets, there is nothing to hinder, and a most profitable thing can be made of the business. It must be borne in mind that there is no necessity to build a place to grow this vegetable. It can be grown almost anywhere in an enclosed place—even in the kitchen or sitting room, but the best out-of-the-way places are a close *horse-stable*, which is regarded as the best of all, mild cellars, enclosed out houses of almost every kind, where the soil in the beds can be kept from freezing.

Now, for the mode of growing. Take a box, say, ten or twelve inches in depth, and as long and broad as the space will admit of or may be desired, pack it down with six inches of horse-droppings, on this put three inches of dry cow-droppings, broken somewhat fine; moisten this (not wetting or deluging it) with a strong brine of nitre or saltpetre water. In this cow manure plant the spawn, which can be obtained at the best horticultural stores in the form of a brick, break in good sized pieces, say as large as a walnut, and set in triangular shape, thus ⁺⁺, and cover with from an eighth to quarter of an inch (not more than the latter) of fine dry soil. Cover the whole with old carpet or any heavy cloth, *so that the light is completely excluded*. Of course, it needs no sun, but just the contrary, as perfect darkness is required.—*Canada Farmer.*

THE total amount of tobacco grown in the country during the year ending June 30th, 1871, was 262,735,341 pounds, which yielded, when manufactured, a tax of $33,578,907. The production by States was as follows: Alabama, 152,742 pounds, Arizona, 100; Arkansas, 594,886; California, 63,809; Colorado, 890; Connecticut, 8,328,798; Delaware, 250; Florida, 157,405; Georgia, 288,596; Illinois, 5,249,274; Indiana, 9,325,392; Iowa, 74,792; Kansas, 33,141; Kentucky, 105,305,869; Louisiana, 15,541; Maine, 15; Maryland, 15,785,339; Massachusetts, 7,312,885; Michigan, 5885; Minnesota, 8,247; Mississippi, 61,012, Missouri, 13,320,483; Montana, 600; Nebraska, 5,988; Nevada, 25; New Hampshire, 155,334, New Jersey, 40,871; New Mexico, 8,587; New York, 2,349,798, North Carolina, 11,150,087; Ohio, 18,741,973, Oregon, 3,847; Pennsylvania, 3,467,539, Rhode Island, 796; South Carolina, 34,805; Tennessee, 21,465,453; Texas, 59,706; Vermont, 72,671; Virginia, 37,086,364; Washington, 1,682; West Virginia, 2,046,452; Wisconsin, 960,813.

"WHAT do you think is the best thing in oil here?" said Mahlstick to a friend as they met at the lunch table after inspecting "a private collection of paintings belonging to a gentleman of New York." "Best thing in oil? Why the sardines," said the interrogated, as he made a fresh attack on the edibles.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 21, 1872.

BREAD—There has been a fair local and interior demand, with only a limited export inquiry, during the past week. Following are the California Cracker Company's rates: Assorted Crackers, 10c ₩ ℔; Boston do, 8c; Butter do, 7c; Cream do, 9c; Graham do, 8c; Picnic do, 7c; Soda do, first class, 7c, and second class, 5c; Santa Clara do, 10c; Sugar do, 8c; Water do, 8c; Oyster do, 8c; Milk Biscuit, 9c; Wine do, 10c; Seed Cake, 12½c; La Grand, or Overland, 10c; Jenny Lind, extra, 9c; Ginger Cake, 9c; Ginger Snaps, 15c; Congress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 9c; Pilot Bread, first class, 5½c, and second class, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 7c; Ship Biscuit, 4½c; Lemon do, 15c.

FLOUR—The demand has been fully maintained for local consumption, and for export a moderate inquiry has existed, principally for China and Central America. Quotations show a decline since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5,000 bbls California extra, 3,000 do Oregon extra, and 2,000 do California superfine, mostly for export, private. We quote local brands—Extra at $6 25@6 37½ and superfine at $4 62½@4 87½; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $5 37½@6 25 in sks ₩ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled inactive, at a further decline in prices, during the past week. The receipts of new crop come forward sparingly as yet. Sales have been made, at $1 80. Sales aggregate 15,000 sks ordinary to choice at $1 80@1 95. Quotable at the close at $1 70@1 90 as extremes ₩ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to-day at 12s 6d@12s 8d—a decline of 4d ₩ cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has remained firm for brewing, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5,000 sks new and old within the range of $1 30@1 60. At the close we quote new feed at $1 25@1 30, old feed at $1 40@1 45 and old brewing at $1 55@1 60 ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—The demand has been fair, at unchanged rates, during the past week. About 4,000 sks ordinary to choice sold at $1 60@1 75 ₩ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been free during the past seven days, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $19@22 for ordinary new to choice old wheat ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $8@8 50 ₩ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 45@1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $2@2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market rules quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $5 25; Butter and small White, $4@4 25; Pea, $4 25; Red and Pink, $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—There has been a good demand since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1 60@2 for new crop ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote new Red at $1 25@1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $1 80 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market dull at $2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Alfalfa at 16@20c; Canary, 5@6c; Flax, 3c, and Mustard, 3@6c ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Market irregular. Sales of 2,162 California dry, usual selection, at 18@19c; 1,841 salted at 8½@9c ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Market unchanged at 8@8½c ₩ ℔ as to quality.

WOOL—The market shows no signs of activity, being as dull and lifeless as at the period of our last review. Quotations, in consequence, are largely nominal—say 30c to 35c for fair to choice shipping grades ₩ ℔.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $1 50@2 50 ₩ box; Oranges, $30@40 ₩ M; Limes, $17@20 ₩ M; Lemons, $6@8 ₩ 100; Cranberries, 55c ₩ gall; Strawberries, 5@15c ₩ ℔; Cherries, 6@20c ₩ ℔; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₩ ℔; Apricots, 8@10c ₩ ℔; Currants, 3½@6c ₩ ℔; Raspberries, 12@15c ₩ ℔; Pears, 50c@$1 50 ₩ box; Plums, 6@15c ₩ ℔; Figs, 10@35c ₩ ℔; Peaches, 10@40c ₩ ℔; Blackberries, 15@20c ₩ ℔; Pineapples, $6@7 ₩ dozen; Bananas, $3 50@4 50 ₩ bunch.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply at quotations. Eggs are in free supply. Cheese weak. We quote:

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, 22½@27½c; firkin, 20@27½c; pickled, old, 18@20c; Eastern firkin, 20@27½c.
—CHEESE—California, 12½@14c; Eastern, 16c.
—EGGS—California, 30c; Eastern, 23@25c ₩ doz.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 13@14c ₩ ℔; Oregon, none in market; Eastern do, 14@15c.
—BACON—California, 11@12½c; Oregon, 13½@14c, Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 10@12c.
—LARD—California, 12½@13½c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 11@12c; do in cases, 14@14½c; do in kegs, 12@13c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has shown considerible firmness for all descriptions since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers.

—BEEF—For first quality, 8c; second do 6@7c; third do 4½@5c ₩ ℔.
—VEAL—At 8@10c ₩ ℔.
—MUTTON—At 6½@7c ₩ ℔.
—LAMB—8@9c ₩ ℔.
—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9½c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@6½c ₩ ℔.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies continue light with a fair demand, at unchanged rates since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $9½@10; Spring Chickens; $3 50@5; Roosters, $8@9 ₩ dozen.
—DUCKS—Tame at $8@9 ₩ dozen.
—GEESE—Tame at $12@15 ₩ doz.
—TURKEYS—Alive, 22@25c; dressed, 25c ₩ ℔.
—HARE—$4@4 50 ₩ doz.
—SNIPE—$1 50@3 ₩ dozen.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87½@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, $1 each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—18¾c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₩ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.
TURKEYS—30c ₩ ℔.
SNIPE—$2@3 50 ₩ dozen.

NEW YORK MARKETS

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1872.

FLOUR—Nominal.
WHEAT—Nominal.
COTTON—26¾c.
PORK—Market quiet. $12 37½@13 25 ₩ bbl.
LARD—Nominal.
HIDES—Demand fair. Dry, 24@24½c; Salted, 12¼c; Green, 12c.
OIL—Steady. Sperm, $1 45@1 56; Winter Bleached, $1 70@1 75; Whale, 75c; do, Winter Bleached, 78@83c.
WOOL—Dull. Spring, fine, 38@45c; burry, 32@37c; pulled, 55@60c; Fall, California, 30@38c; do burry, 25@30c ₩ ℔.

LIVERPOOL, June 19, 1872.

WHEAT—12s. 6d.@12s. 8d. ₩ cental.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low waters. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
	Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.
22....	....	....	2 24	4 5	6 54	-1 0	6 30	2 4
23....	0 43	5 6	3 15	4 5	7 46	-1 0	7 29	2 5
24....	1 34	5 5	4 01	4 5	8 34	-0 8	8 28	2 5
25....	2 36	5 3	4 46	4 5	9 20	-0 5	9 35	2 5
26....	3 44	4 9	5 33	4 6	10 04	0 0	10 40	2 3
27....	4 53	4 6	6 20	4 6	10 58	0 4	11 46	2 1
28....	6 02	4 3	7 06	4 6	11 55	0 9		

SUN—June 22.

Sun rises..........4 43 | Sun sets..........7 20

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, April 29th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats w

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Sa mento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Co Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopp at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. *Passenger Train for Stockt Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Thro Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. F. and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Sp Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and termediate points, returning to San Francisco by P. M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco 7 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *3 45, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *4 40, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays.

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ap10

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco..........	8:10 A M	*3:20 P M	†4:40 P M
San Jose.......Arrive	10:36 A M	5:40 P M	7:00 P M
Gilroy..........Arrive	11:55 A M	....	....
Hollister......Arrive	12:50 P M	....	....
Pajaro.........Arrive	1:25 P M	....	....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro..........	....	....	12:35 P M
Hollister	....	....	1:00 P M
Gilroy	....	....	2:00 P M
San Jose..........	†6:30 A M	7:50 A M	3:20 P M
Arrive at San Francisco.	8:50 A M	10:10 A M	5:50 P M

*Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger Agent. ap14-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 1st, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAYS, for the accommodation of the public, an Extra trip from San Francisco at 1:30 P. M., and from Saucelito at 12 M., and last boat at 6:45 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From S
10 A. M.	11 A.
12 M.	1 P.
2 P. M.	3 P.
4 P. M.	5 P.

H. A. COBB, Pre
327 Montgome

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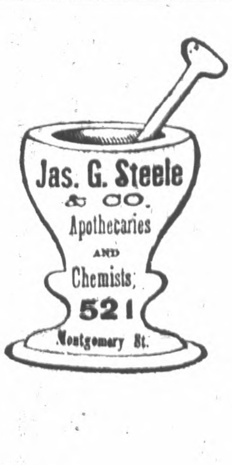

Jas. G. Steele & Co.
Apothecaries
AND
Chemists;
521
Montgomery St.

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